Montreal

MONTREAL

In Photograph

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GRAND RAPIDS
MICH

PICTORIAL ALBUM INTENDED TO REFRESH RECOLLECTIONS OF ANY VISITORS AND TO SERVE AS AN ACCURATE GUIDE WHILE TOURING THE CITY

MONTREAL IN PHOTOGRAPH

Let us look backward over a space of more than three and a half centuries—a long period in the civilized history of this country. Jacques Cartier, sailing from St. Malo in the spring of 1534, had steered from the coast of Newfoundland, had passed through the straits of Belle Isle, and had planted the emblem of Christianity on the Gaspe Cliffs; but pursuing his western course up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the site of Anticosti lying in his path, and the roar of fierce autumnal storms sweeping over this island of desolation, proved too much for the Breton mariner, and he turned his prows eastward and returned to France. However, the old longing to discover the road to Cathay re-asserted itself in the heart of the St. Malo sailor, and on the 19th of May, 1535, he once more took the seaway, and on the opening day of September, the first white men to gaze upon the majestic, though gloomy, Saguenay were Jacques Cartier and his followers. Still onward sailed the tiny French argonauts up the Channel, until they saw rising out of the restless waters the bold promontory which in after years conferred undying fame upon Frontenac, Wolf, Montcalm and Montgomery. After some time spent with the friendly Indian, Donnacona, and his band of swarthy tribesmen, Cartier, with a little galleon of forty tons and two open boats, set sail up the green St. Lawrence for Hochelega, the site of the present city of Montreal, where he disembarked on the 2nd of October. What a scene met the eyes of the explorer and his companions! Before them, already tinted with the leaves of an early Canadian fall, stood the mountain which confers upon Montreal so many natural advantages, and on the plateau below lay the popular Indian village, circled by luxuriant fields of corn.

Preceded by their savage guides, the white strangers were escorted to the summit of the neighboring hill, from whence the travelers from beyond the seas looked down upon the magnificent panorama which presented itself to their enraptured gaze, and which today is the delight of tourists from every part of the globe. But although to Jaques Cartier belongs the credit of being the first white man to set foot on the island of Montreal, yet it was not until 1642 that the colony of Villa Marie was established with Paul de Chomedy Sieur Maisonneuve and his associate of a few years later, Marguerite Bourgeoys, to whom belongs the credit of being the real founders of Montreal.

Maisonneuve, the soldier, martial of figure and stern of will, formed a strong contrast to the gentle, yet not the less heroic, Marguerite Bourgeoys, whose sole ambition was to convert to Christianity the red children of the forest, as well as minister to their temporal wants. The hospital of the Hotel Dieu stands today on the eastern slope of Mount Royal, monument to the courage and devotion of the sweet-faced Sister of Charity.

Many a wild page of Canadian history has had its origin in and around old Villa Marie; and an ever-shifting panorama, as the years roll on, of Jesuit Priest, Courier de Bois, timid Huron and turbulent Iroquois passes before our mental eye. As we stand today on the summit of Mount Royal, we can discern in the west a glimpse of Lachine Rapids, on the shore of which La Salle, the discoverer of the Mississippi had his abode, and where doubtless he dreamt many dreams of giant rivers and mysterious seas far away toward the setting sun, and here, too, where still can be seen the ruins of the explorer's home, is the spot where on the 4th of August, 1689, occurred what

is known in Canadian history as the massacre of Lachine. Fifteen hundred warriors of the Iroquois creeping stealthily along the river side, and concealed by tempest and darkness, perpetrated in a few hours the most dreadful butchery known in the annals of our country; two hundred of the inhabitants had the good fortune to be killed on the spot, while one hundred and twenty were carried away as captives to the opposite shore of Lake St. Louis, where the following night they were tortured to death by the various methods known to the relentless Iroquois. On that awful night, little groups of stupefied and horror-stricken settlers stood gazing from the shores of Lachine at the lights that blazed along the river side, where the present Indian village of Caughnawaga stands, while their friends and relatives were being tortured to death in the fires of the savage Iroquois.

A few miles beyond Lachine lies Isle Perrot, once the vantage point of Perrot, the Indian trader, Frontenac's most dangerous rival in fur bartering with the Indians and white trappers, whom he (Perrot) regularly intercepted on their way from the Great Lakes to Quebec. Isle Bizard, situated on the Riviere des Prairies, and only a few miles off Isle Perrot, perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant Bizard, who acting on the instructions of Frontenac, the soldier governor of Canada, attempted on one occasion to arrest the audacious Perrot, but without success. History! History! everywhere.

It would be impossible in a short sketch like this to enumerate in full the many points of historical interest in and around Montreal, but there are a few objects of more than ordinary importance which should not escape the attention of the intelligent sight-seer. The statue erected on the old Place d'Armes to the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of the city, is the work of Louis Hebert, a native Canadian Sculptor, and is regarded by connoisseurs as one of the finest works of art in America. The Chateau de Ramezay, once the home of the last governor of the French Regime, is the depository of many relics, such as paintings, weapons of warfare, etc., illustrating the stirring events connected with the early history of the colony. Prominent among the older buildings and well worthy of a visit are the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Parish Church of Notre Dame, the Hotel Dieu, Christ's Church Cathedral, the Church of the Bonsecours and old St. Gabriel Church.

Among the more modern structures may be included the Royal Victoria Hospital, which cost two millions of dollars, and was the combined gift of Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen, the Bank of Montreal, St. James Cathedral, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Mc Gill University, St. James Methodist Church, the Grey Nunnery, Church of the Gesu, the Royal Victoria College for Women, the Grand Trunk Railway Offices and the Victoria Bridge which spans the St. Lawrence River, a distance of over two miles.

Winter and summer, the whole year around, Montreal and its vicinity possess for the stranger attractions hardly known in any part of the world. For the sportsman, Montreal is the distributing point, whence the fisherman can arrange his tackle for either a campaign among the trout of the Laurentian Lakes or the salmon of the Lower St. Lawrence, and where the hunter can administer the final touch to the rifle soon to wage war upon the giant moose of Kippewa or Temiscamingue. The growth of Montreal has been steady and satisfactory. True, she owes her prosperity in a large measure to the natural position she occupies at the head of St. Lawrence navigation, but the strides she has made, particularly since the inception of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, the steel artery of an entire continent, is marvelous, and today the city founded by Maisonneuve contains a population of nearly 600,000 souls.

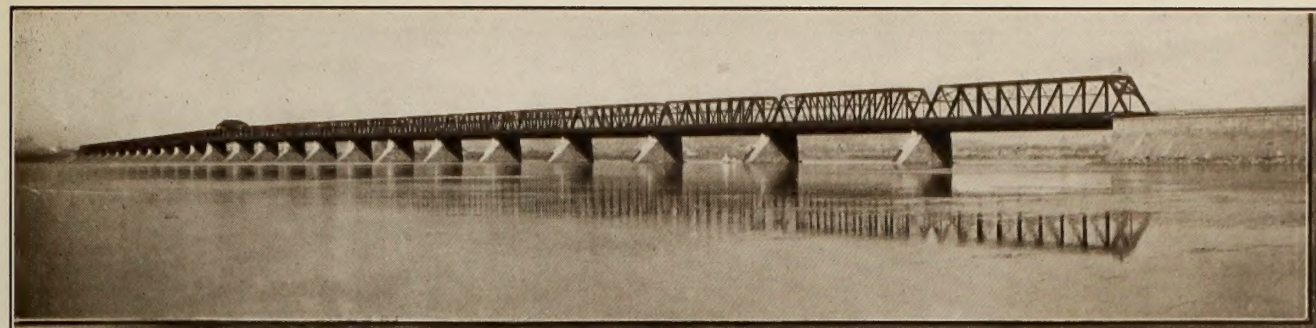
Mount Royal Park is visited daily, during the summer season, by hundreds of tourists from all parts of the globe. Its beautiful and romantic drives, balmy air and matchless view from its lofty summit, will always have a fascination for the lovers of nature. To visit Montreal and not to have visited Mount Royal Park is to have missed the principal attraction of our island city. We strongly advise visitors to pay a visit to this "paradise for weary humanity."

W. H. DRUMMOND.

Montreal is growing by leaps and bounds, and in a few years will have a population of not less than one million people. Buildings of the most palatial character are being erected in all parts of the city; many of them most massive and impressive in their construction. Let the reader saunter through some of the down-town districts, particularly St. James Street, and he cannot but feel a thrill of admiration as he gazes upon the wonderful transformation. Here, where only a few years ago stood the old fashioned office buildings of two stories with quaint gable roof, now stand the most lofty, gigantic and imposing structures, which would do credit to any city.

Look, for instance, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce with its magnificent Corinthian columns. A little way from this block is to be seen the Royal Bank of Commerce with its massive carved figures looking down on the busy scene below. Everywhere the eye rests, changes have been made in a few short years. Millions have been spent on our harbor, making it one of the finest in the world. The most powerful and up-to-date steam dredges were used in deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec. It has now attained a depth so that the largest ocean going vessels can easily reach the city in perfect safety.

Among the churches of importance are Notre Dame, Sacred Heart Chapel, Bonsecours Church, St. James Cathedral, Christ Church, St. James Methodist, all of which are very fine specimens of church architecture. The chief attraction to the visitor, however, is Mount Royal, from the summit of which one of the most magnificent views in the world can be obtained. This is worth going miles to see, for from this point a complete panorama of the city is obtained, as well as the mountains of Vermont, New Hampshire, the Adirondacks of New York, and a long distance up and down the St. Lawrence River.



The New Victoria Jubilee Bridge Approaching Montreal from the West by boat after passing through the lesser rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and the town of Lachine the tourist becomes somewhat alarmed by noticing down the river the new Victoria Jubilee Bridge, without any opening or draw through which the boat may pass, and not until the boat is directly under the bridge can they realize the gigantic structure is of sufficient height to let the vessel pass in safety. This present structure which was erected in 1899, supplanted the original tubular bridge which was built in 1860. The bridge is about two miles in length and is used principally by the Grand Trunk Railway System and the electric line of the Montreal and South Counties Railway, which operates between Montreal, St, Lambert, Montreal South and Longueuil.

Big John—The Indian Pilot The first navigators of the rapids were native Indians, and it was therefore natural, and in fact absolutely necessary, to secure the services of one of these native pilots for the first steamboat going through the Rapids. Big John was for many years a favorite pilot on this trip.

Lachine Rapids Rapids King entering the Lachine Rapids, which is the last chain of rapids, with a fall of 45 feet. The channel through these is narrow and dangerous. The excitement of the tourist is intense when he observes to the right and to the left massive rocks with the water breaking madly over them. The "Rapids King," and its companion boat, the "Rapids Queen," operate between Prescott and Montreal, and were constructed by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., expressly for this dangerous trip. The skill and nerve displayed by the photographer in getting this picture is very apparent, as the view had to be taken from a small boat at a close range.

The Harbor at the Left and Bonsecours Market at the Right Owing to the great increase in ocean and river traffic at this point, the harbor has been wonderfully improved within the last few years. At present it can take care of several ocean liners and innumerable smaller crafts any time.

Market Place, Jacques Cartier Square Directly in front of the docks is seen one of the greatest market places on the Continent, for here are representatives of many nations offering for sale produce, small live stock, wares and merchandise of every kind and description.

View of Harbor, Looking East This view shows the extensive improvements that are being made to make this harbor modern in every way. The dockage facilities are thus increased many fold.

POST OFFICE BANK OF MONTREAL IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE BLDG.

St. James Street, Looking West The Broadway of Montreal and the principal center of the commercial life and activity of our city. Here stands the famous Bank of Montreal, the strongest financial institution on the continent of America, with a capital and rest of $18,000,000. The Imperial Life Insurance Buildings, Post Office, Royal Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canada Life Insurance Co., and New Merchants Bank are among the principal buildings on this busy thoroughfare.

Interior View Bank of Montreal This is acknowledged to be one of the finest banking rooms in the world. The decorations are on a scale of magnificence. The green marble pillars from Tennessee have a most charming effect. No expense has been spared to make this famous bank equal to any similar institution in the old or new world.

Notre Dame Church Facing Place d'Armes Square, is one of the principal landmarks of Montreal. Its seating capacity is nearly 15,000. The towers are 227 feet high, in one of which is the great bell, "Le Gros Bourdon," which weighs 29,400 pounds. Ten other large bells are in the opposite tower, and eighteen men are required to ring them. The church was erected in 1849. The length of the church is 225 feet, and about 135 feet wide. Visitors can ascend to the top of one of the towers by means of an elevator.

Notre Dame Church (Interior.) The view from the main entrance of the gorgeous altar of this sacred edifice is an inspiring one. Here are to be seen during the tourist season, at almost any hour of the day, scores of visitors from all parts of the globe. To visit Montreal and not to have seen Notre Dame, is to have missed one of the principal attractions of our city. The organ, said to be the finest in America, cost over $50,000. The architect of this magnificent building was an Irishman, named O'Donnell, and is buried in one of the vaults of the church.

Chapel of the Sacred Heart This gorgeous monument of church architecture is situated in the rear of the great Notre Dame Church. The chapel is in the form of a Latin cross, and is 90 feet in length. The paintings are especially worthy of inspection, all of them the work of Canadian artists who had studied in Paris under the most famous masters. The cost of this building is said to be about $200,000.

Seminary of St. Sulpice This establishment is one of the oldest connected with the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, and was founded about the year 1657, by Abbie Quelus, who came from France for that purpose. The seminary is a large and commodious building adjoining the parish church of Notre Dame. The picture before us shows a portion of the old wall and ancient clock, which are familiar to many of our citizens.

Statue of Maisonneuve Founder of Montreal, 1642. (Place d'Armes Square.) This statue is made of bronze, and represents Maisonneuve in cuirass and French costume of the 17th century, holding the fleur-de-lis banner in his hand. It rests upon a fountain and displays some bas-reliefs. At the four corners of the base are four life-sized bronze figures, representing an Indian, a colonist's wife, a colonist with the legendary dog Pilot, and a soldier. The statue is the work of Louis Hebert, the famous Canadian Sculptor.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE EASTERN TOWNSHIP'S BANK ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Banks Montreal, being the metropolis and financial center of the entire Dominion of Canada, has the head office of each of the large banking systems; each of which are represented by magnificent structures, typifying the financial strength they represent.

Old Cannon in Front of Chateau de Ramezay

Kitchen in Chateau de Ramezay

Chateau de Ramezay and Museum is an old house of history, being erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, then Governor of Montreal. It is situated on Notre Dame Street, directly in front of the City Hall, and it is now preserved as a relic and used as a Museum, where old records and articles used by the early Canadians are retained for the inspection of future generations.

Court House One of the principal buildings on Notre Dame Street is the Court House, which is made of stone and equipped with modern devices for properly taking care of records usually found in such places. Owing to the rapid growth of the Province and immediate vicinity, it seems to be inadequate in size.

St. Helen's Islands

New Victoria Bridge

Nun's Island

PANORAMA
VIEW
OPEN HERE

Birdseye View of Montreal from Mount Royal Park History tells us that on the 2nd day of October, 1535, Jacques Cartier and his hardy band of voyagers who had sailed from St. Malo, France, were the first white men to ascend Mount Royal. From the summit the Breton mariner gazed with wonder and admiration, and in honor of his King he gave the elevation the name "Mount Royal." But greatly changed is the scene of today. Over three and a half centuries have rolled by since the brave sailor looked down from its rugged cliffs to fertile fields below. Then the savage tribes of Iroquois and Hurons were sole inhabitants of our island city, who numbered in all some 1,500 persons. What a change the centuries have wrought. The red children of the forest have gone, and where once stood the rude wigwams of the dusky warriors a great and beautiful city has sprung up, a "city of churches," a city with its magnificent cathedrals, hospitals, colleges and schools of learning, a city with one of the finest harbors in the world and one of the strongest banking institutions on the continent of America. Few cities surpass Montreal in situation. Seated as it is at the head of ocean navigation, its sway as such extends over the largest portion of North America. Being the commercial metropolis and the wealthiest city in the Dominion, with headquarters of two of the greatest railways in the world, she must soon rank as one of the greatest cities on the American continent.

St. James Cathedral

Mount Royal

Notre Dame Church

Court House

City Hall

THIS second panorama gives a view of the older part of the city seen from the west and in the distance Mount Royal is noticed. By looking over the buildings in the foreground the reader will at once notice the old style architecture as compared with the modern buildings a little further back.

Birdseye View of Montreal from the Harbor

St. James Cathedral is a model of the immense St. Peter's at Rome, and about one-quarter the size. The foundations were commenced in 1870. It is 330 feet long and 220 feet wide. The dome is an exact copy of the famous dome of St. Peter's, Rome. It is 250 feet in height to the top of the cross, 46 feet higher than the towers of Notre Dame. The seating capacity is about 4,500.

St. James Cathedral (Interior) To the energy and perseverance of the late Bishop Bourget belongs the credit of first having conceived the idea of building this immense structure, which is designed to surpass all other sacred edifices in America. The architect was Victor Bourgeau, who was sent to Rome to study the original plans of the famous St. Peter's, of which it is as nearly as possible, an exact model, with the exception of the roof, which had to be made with an incline, owing to our heavy snow falls which occur in winter. This magnificent cathedral has already cost over $1,500,000.

Soldiers' Monument This magnificent monument, erected by the citizens of Montreal, is acknowledged to be one of the finest pieces of equestrian statuary in the world. It is made of solid bronze, and cost $30,000. It is in memory of the heroic deeds of valor displayed by the volunteers who lost their lives in the late South African Boer War, and is located in Dominion Square, directly opposite the Windsor Hotel.

The New Windsor The above illustration shows Montreal's historic hotel, the Windsor. It is most sumptuously fitted up, and without doubt is one of the finest hotels on the continent, capable of accommodating over 1,000 guests.

WRITING ROOM

DINING ROOM

MAIN CORRIDOR

LADIES' CAFE

Interior Views of Windsor Hotel showing the elaborate decorations and fittings of this famous hostelry.

Sherbrooke Street—Showing the Linton Apartments

McGill College Hockey Team at Practice

Engineering Building McGill University

McGill's University and Grounds This view of the famous College is taken from the entrance of Sherbrooke Street, and shows the beautiful and well kept grounds to great advantage. The main building stands at the head of the avenue on an elevated plateau. To the right and left, but partly concealed by trees, are the other buildings of the University. Behind the whole, as a fitting background, rises our glorious Mount Royal.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Sherbrooke Street

One of Canada's most famous hostelries.

GRAND BALLROOM

PALM ROOM

OAK GRILL ROOM

PETIT SALON

Interior Views of Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal

The Grand Ball Room accommodates 400 people. Its beautiful design and chaste decorations are much admired. The Palm Court with Oval Restaurant—two beautiful and cosy rooms. The Oval Restaurant seats 250, and is a fine example of "Adam" style. The Oak "Grill Room"—finished in natural Oak—accommodates about 160 guests. The Ladies' Salon or Blue Room overlooking the Palm Court and Ball Room.

St. James Methodist Church, St. Catherine St. This is the largest and most gorgeous Protestant church in the Dominion, and is built on St. Catherine street. The church and grounds cost over $500,000. It has a seating capacity of nearly 3,000. Being built of stone of variegated colors, the exterior presents a very rich and pleasing effect.

St. James Methodist Church (Interior) Among all the Protestant churches of our city, St. James Methodist is the most stately and imposing. The interior is very beautiful. The organ is said to be one of the best in the city, and the vocal part of the music is rendered by highly cultivated voices. Within the walls of this magnificent edifice have been heard some of the most celebrated preachers and pulpit orators of the day.

Windsor Street Depot, Canadian Pacific Railway The upper picture shows the station which has been standing for a few years past, but owing to the extensive business of this company the building was inadequate and an immense addition has been built on the Windsor street side, as shown in the lower picture.

Grand Trunk, or Bonaventure Station Located at the end of Windsor street and facing St. James. Owing to the extraordinary popularity of the Grand Trunk Railway System, the tourist travel is already overtaxing the capacity of this building and grounds. From this station the Inter-Colonial trains enter and leave.

Royal Victoria Hospital Built through the princely munificence of two of Montreal's citizens, Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephens, at a cost of about $2,000,000. It is a massive and very picturesque building, and open to all classes and creeds. It is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. Visitors are always welcome.

Monkland's Villa Marie Convent **Drill Hall**

Here the reader is shown the beautiful and costly Royal Victoria College, the gift of Lord Strathcona, and below the old and historic convent of Villa Marie, whilst in striking contrast the large and massive Drill Hall looms up with great prominence.

Mount Royal Club House

Mount Royal Club House is one of the best known Clubs of our City. It was opened in the year of 1906.

The New Art Gallery on Sherbrooke St.

St. Patrick's Church A fine specimen of 14th and 15th century Gothic, measuring 233 feet by 105 feet, and with a seating capacity of 2700. St. Patrick's as far back as 1847 has always been regarded as the "Mother Church" of English speaking Catholics in Montreal. Although it is practically hemmed in by tall industrial buildings, it still preserves its ancient prestige and the Sunday services are attended by large and devout congregations. The Congress Grounds, adjoining the Church, with their huge green lawns and pretty flower beds are among the beauty spots of the center of the city.

Interior of St. Patrick's This noble edifice with its perfect architectural lines and exquisite decoration is regarded as one of the handsomest temples of the City of Churches. The spacious chancel with its imposing High Altar and effective lighting, serves as an ideal scene for the performance of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, which at St. Patrick's are always carried out with unvarying dignity and impressiveness.

Toboggan Slide, Mount Royal Park

A Winter Scene on Mount Royal Park, Showing One of Our Carter's Sleighs

St. James Street

One of the Principal Thoroughfares in the Heart of the Financial District

Place Viger Hotel and Depot Place Viger Hotel, opposite Place Viger Square, Montreal, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in connection with their eastern depot, where all passengers over that road arrive from and depart for Quebec and the east. The hotel is conveniently located to all steamboat landings, railroad depots, street cars and the business part of the city; can accommodate 350 guests; rates, $3.00 to $5.00 per day. The reputation of the Canadian Pacific Railroad hotels from Quebec to Vancouver is so well known to the traveling public that a further description is not necessary.

Mother House—Congregation of Notre Dame

Situated on Sherbrooke Street West on the Borders of Westmount

Nelson's Monument Who has not heard of Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar Bay, the idol of the English people? In memory of his brilliant deeds of valor, this monument was erected in the year 1809, by the French and English merchants of that period. The column is sixty feet in height and five feet in diameter. The figure on the top is eight feet in height.

Mac Donald Monument This magnificent statue, which cost over $20,000, is erected in Dominion Square, in memory of Canada's gifted Premier, the late Sir John A. Mac Donald.

Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine Street

Interior View Christ Church Cathedral

Dorchester Street in Winter

Ski-ing on Royal Park, Montreal

A popular winter sport for young men.

The New Transportation Building
One of the largest office buildings in Canada

The New Y. M. C. A. Building on Drummond St.

Queen's Hotel This popular house is in close proximity to both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway depots, as well as all the leading banks, post office and places of amusement. The building is fire-proof throughout, and is furnished in the most elegant manner. No effort has been spared to make the Queen's one of the most comfortable and up-to-date hotels in the Dominion.

Sherbrooke Street, Montreal

The Promenade and The Pavilion at Lookout Point, Mount Royal Park Below the Promenade lies the city spread out in crescent form between the foot of Mount Royal and the River. From the Point one looks out across the St. Lawrence and up and down the valley for a distance of 50 or 60 miles, while to the right are to be seen the hills of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.

Mount Royal Park Drive

Showing Park Rangers House and Gardens

Park Drive and Reservoir, Montreal

The Old La Salle House at Lachine

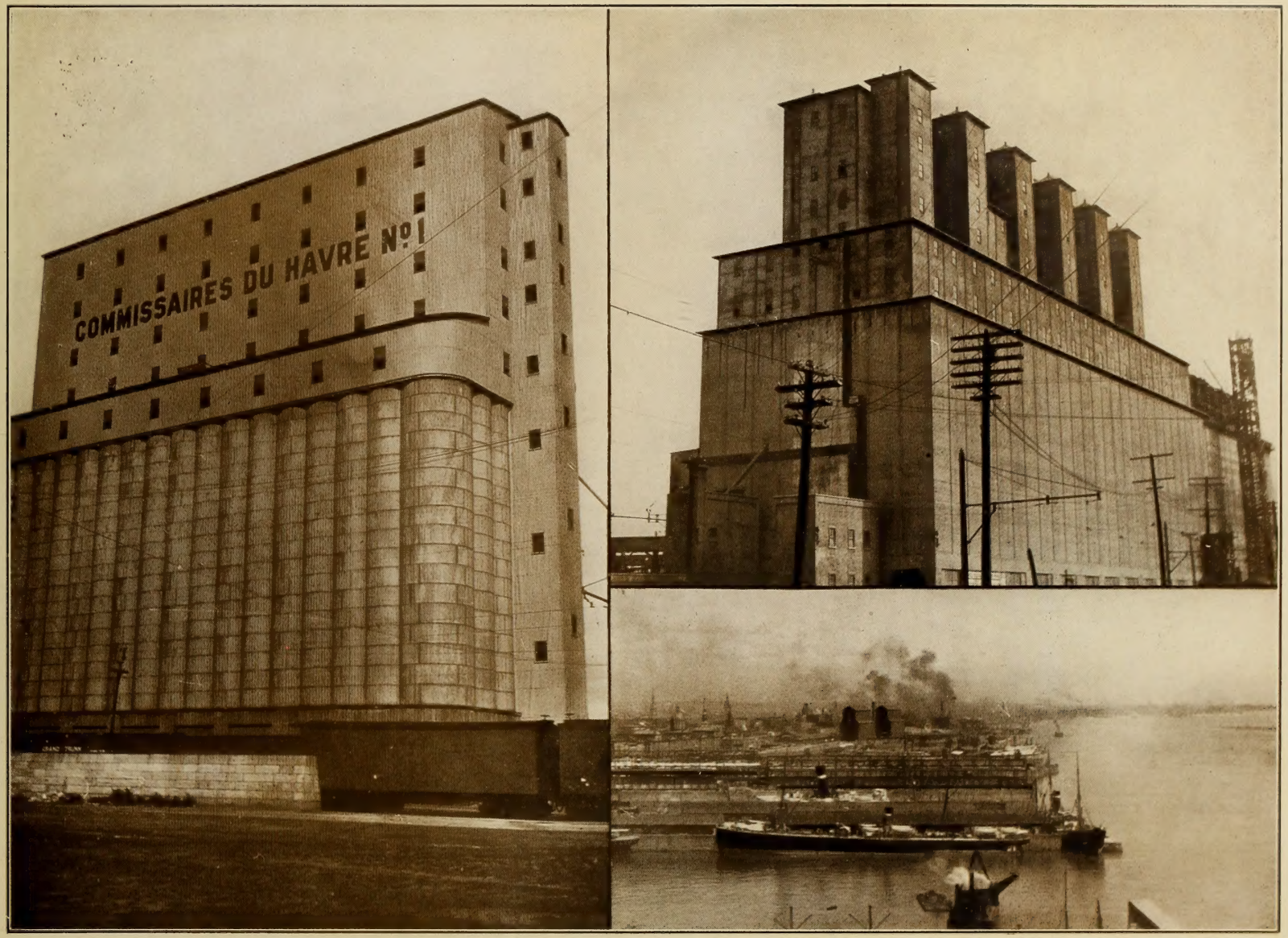
This old landmark, the ruins of which are still standing on the lower Lachine Road, was once the home of La Salle, the discoverer of the Mississippi river. The house is over 250 years old, and near this spot occurred, in the year 1689, the awful massacre of 350 white people by the warriors of the savage Iroquois tribe.

Mount Royal Park

The Old Rustic Bridge.

The Old Windmill on the Lachine Road

Said to be 250 years old.



Two of the Largest Grain Elevators in the World Here wheat from the great Northwest is stored awaiting shipment to European ports.

Grand Trunk Building View of Youville Square, showing on the left the general offices of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and on the right the general offices of the Canadian Express Company. These magnificent structures were erected at a cost of nearly one million dollars, and are acknowledged to be the most gorgeous and complete railroad and express offices in the Dominion.